Ch 1 Resources

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Excercises

1. Answer the following questions.

(i) Why are resources distributed unequally over the Earth?

Answer

The distribution of resources depends upon a number of physical factors like terrain, climate and altitude. Since these factors differ so much over the Earth, the distribution of resources is unequal.

(ii) What is resource conservation?

Answer

Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called resource conservation.

(iii) Why are human resources important?

Answer

People are human resources and human resources are important because people can make the best uses of nature to create more resources by applying knowledge, skill and technology.

(iv) What is sustainable development?

Answer

Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called sustainable development. In other words, carefully utilizing resources so that besides meeting the present requirements it also takes care of the need of future generations is what is known as sustainable development.

2. Tick the correct answer.

(i) Which one of the following does not make a substance a resource? (a) Utility (b) Value (c) Quantity

► (c) Quantity

(ii) Which one of the following is a human-made resource?

(a) Medicines to treat cancer

(b) Spring water (c) Tropical forests

► (a) Medicines to treat cancer

(iii) Biotic resources are

(a) Derived from living things

(b) Made by human beings

(c) Derived from non-living things

► (a) Derived from living things

3. Differentiate between the following.

(a) Potential and actual resources (b) Ubiquitous and localised resources

Answer

Potential resource	Actual resource
A resource whose entire quantity is not known	A resource whose quantity is known

Not being used at present, but could be used in the future	Being used in the present
The present level of technology is not advanced enough to utilise it	The present level of technology is advanced enough to utilise it
Example: The uranium found in Ladakh, which could be used in the future	Example: The dark soils of the Deccan plateau in Maharashtra

Ubiquitous resource	Localised resource
A resource which is found everywhere	A resource which is found only in certain places
Example: The air we breathe	Example: Copper

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Topic 2: Land, Soil, Water, Natural vegetation and wildlife — geo. 2nd unit

1.Which are the two main climatic factors responsible for the soil formation?

Ans: Temperature and precipitation are the two factors responsible for the soil formation.

2. Write any two reasons for land degradation today.

Ans: The two reasons for land degradation are deforestation and overuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

3. Why is land considered as an important resource?

Ans: Land is an important natural resource. Primarily land is used for agriculture which is essential for the sustenance of human beings. Besides, land can be used for different purposes like forestry, mining, building houses, roads and setting up industries which improve the standard of living of people and economic prosperity of nation.

4. Write any two steps that the government has taken to conserve plants and animals.

The two steps that have been taken by the government to conserve plants and animals include:

a. National Parks, wildlife sanctuaries and Biosphere reserves have been established to protect our natural vegetation and wildlife.

b. Ban on indiscriminate killing, hunting and poaching has been strictly implemented.

5. Suggest three ways to conserve water.

Ans: The three ways to conserve water are as follows:

i. Rain water harvesting.
ii. Use of sprinkle irrigation which minimizes water loss through seepage and evaporation.
iii. Planting trees reduces the surface runoff and repleni underground water.

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TOPIC 3: Mineral and Power resources geo. Term-1

1. **Name any three common minerals used by you every day.**
   a. Common salt b) graphite c) Gypsum d) Petroleum
2. **What is an ore? Where are the ores of metallic minerals generally located?**
   a. A naturally occurring material from which a metal or valuable mineral can be profitably extracted is called an ore. Ores of metallic minerals are generally located in areas composed of igneous rocks.
3. **Name two regions rich in natural gas resources.**
   a. Russia, U.K, Netherlands and Godavari- Krishna delta are rich in natural gas resource.
4. **Which sources of energy would you suggest for:**
   a) Rural areas →Fire wood
   b) Coastal areas→ Wind and tidal energy
   c) Arid areas →Solar energy
5. **Give five ways in which you can save energy at home.**
   a. We can save energy in homes with the help of following ways:-
      i. Switching off the appliances when not in use.
      ii. Minimal usage as per requirement.
      iii. Maximizing the use of natural breeze and light by keeping the windows open.
      iv. Keeping the lights dust free.
      v. By using energy efficient devices

Q) Give reasons- why?

i) Environmental aspects must be carefully looked into before building huge dams.
Ans. It is necessary to take environmental aspect into consideration before constructing large dams because a large dam can turn surrounding areas into marshy land, large dam can cause floods in lower course of river. It also causes earthquakes and silting of lakes. Thus a large dam must be constructed at appropriate site in order to maintain ecological balance.

ii) Most industries are concentrated around coal mines.
Ans. Most of industries are concentrated around coal mines because coal is used as a major power source for industries. Thus, it is better to establish industries near coal mines.
iii) Petroleum is referred to as black gold.
Ans. Petroleum is often referred to as "black gold" because like gold it is considered as an important economic asset. It plays a vital role in economic development of country as it is used in industries, transportation and generation of thermal power.
iv) Quarrying can become a major environmental concern.
Ans. Quarrying means extraction of those minerals which lie near earth's surface. It can become a major environmental concern as it destroys top soil which is abode of various micro organisms. It also affects growth of vegetation. The pits and holes formed during quarrying can contaminate whole ground water. It also produces lot of dust and smoke which causes air pollution.

Q Distinguish between:

Conventional energy	Non- Conventional energy
These sources are those energy sources which we have been using since earlier times.	Those sources of energy are which we haverecently developed.
They cause more pollution.	They cause less pollution..
Most of them are renewable, e.g. wood, coal, etc.	Most of them are non- renewable e.g. tidal energy, wind energy etc.

Bio gas	Natural gas
It is a gas which is obtained by artificial process.	It is gas which is formed due to natural process.
It is listed as conventional source of energy.	It is listed as non-conventional source of energy

It is formed near or over the earth's surface.	It is found when decomposing plants and animals are exposed to intense heat and pressure under the earth surface.
It is generally used for domestic purpose.	It is used for domestic as well asindustrial purpose.

Metallic minerals	Non-Metallic minerals
Minerals containing metals in raw form are called metallic minerals.	Minerals which do not contain metals are called non-metallic
They are good conductors of heat and electricity e.g. copper	They are bad conductors of heat and electricity e.g. coal, limestone
They are hard and conduct heat and electricity	They are soft and do not conduct heat and electricity
They have a characteristic luster or shine.	They are dull.

Ferrous minerals	Non-ferrous minerals
The metallic minerals which contain iron in them are called as ferrous minerals.	The metallic minerals which do not contain iron in them are called as non-ferrous minerals
They show characteristic magnetic properties. Examples are iron ore.	They do not have magnetic properties. Examples are gold ore, silver ore, ores of lead, etc.

Topic: Agriculture

Term 1

Q1)What is a Agriculture?

A. The cultivation of crops both food non-food crops , rearing of animals, forestry and fishing is called agriculture. The word agriculture has been derived from the word "agri" meaning land and "culture" meaning to cultivate.

Q2) Name the factors influencing agriculture?

A. **Relief topography:**Relief topography is a type of mapping that uses modeling to show altitude.The cultivation of crops and rearing of animals depends to a large extent on relief of the area. Most of the crops grow in plains but there are certain crops which grow only at high altitudes. Apples, coffee grow at high altitudes while as sheep &yak are reared in mountainous areas.

Soil fertility: Plants grow only in specific type of soil and its fertility which fulfills their requirements.

Climate: The climatic factors play an important role in the growth of plants. Temperature, amount of rainfall and humidity greatly influence agriculture.

Q3) What is shifting cultivation? What are its disadvantages?

A. Shifting agriculture is a primitive form of agriculture. Its also knows as slash and burn farming. It includes the clearing of forests by cutting or burning trees. After the land is cleared, crops are grown for 2 to 3 years and than the land is left abandoned as a fertility of the soil decreases. The farmers then move to new area and the process is repeated. Fallow land and land degradation is the outcome of shifting agriculture.

Q4) What is plantation agriculture?

A. Plantation agriculture was introduced by the britishers in India in the 19th century. It is a type of commercial farming of a single cash crops grown on large estates. The main aim of a farmer is to earn money. The important features of plantation agriculture are:

1. Farms are large in plantation agriculture.

2. It also needs heavy doses of chemical fertilizers to maintain the fertility of the soil.

3. It requires a good managerial ability with good transport facility.

4. Tea, coffee, rubber plantations are found I n India.

Q5) Name the fiber crops and name the climatic conditions required for their growth.

A., Cotton and jute are two important fiber crops of India. Cotton requires high temperature, light rainfall and 210 frost-free days(days when temperature remains above zero degree Celsius continuously) and bright sunshine for its growth. Jute (golden crop) requires high temperatures, heavy rainfall and humid climate.

Q) Give reasons:

i) In India agriculture is a primary activity: because it includes the extraction and production of resources directly.

ii) Different crops are grown in different regions: because of the factors like latitude, altitude, precipitation patterns and temperature.

Distinguish between primary and territory activities.

Primary activities	Tertiary activities
These include those connected with extraction and production of natural resources.	These provide support to the primary and secondary activities through services.
Agriculture and fishing are good examples of primary activities.	Transport, trade, banking, insurances and advertising are examples if tertiary activities.

Subsistence farming	Intensive farming
It is used to meet the needs of the family or the community the whole year around	It is for mass production of crops that can supply enough for a whole lot of consumers.
Farmers cultivate a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour.	It utilizes large land area with big investments on using labour, fertilizers and pesticides.
Farmers produce crops for their use and not for gaining profit.	The main reason for this type of farming is to gain profit.

Ch 5 Industries

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Excercises

1. Answer the following questions.

(i) What is meant by the term 'industry'?

Answer

The term 'industry' refers to an economic activity that is concerned with the production of goods (e.g., iron and steel industry), extraction of minerals (e.g., coal mining industry) or provision of services (e.g., tourism industry).

(ii) What are the main factors which influence the location of an industry?

Answer

Factors influencing the location of an industry:

→ Availability of raw material

→ Availability of land

→ Adequate supply of water

→ Adequate supply of labour

→ Access to power

→ Amount of capital

→ Access to transport

→ Presence of market

(iii) Which industry is often referred to as the backbone of modern industry and why?

Answer

Iron and steel industry is often referred to as the backbone of the modern industry because almost everything is either made from iron or steel or has been made using tools and machineries of these metals. There are plenty of examples like -ships, trains, vehicles; all are made largely of steel. Materials of our day-to-day use starting safety pin to our building in which we live, are made from steel. Without the use of iron no industry can run.

(iv) Why cotton textile industry rapidly expanded in Mumbai?

Answer

Cotton textile rapidly expanded in Mumbai because its warm, moist climate, facility of port for importing of machinery and above all the easy availability of skilled labour.

(v) What are the similarities between information technology industry in Bangalore and California?

Answer

Similarities between information technology industry in Bangalore and California: → Presence of high quality educational institutions, and advanced scientific and technological centres → Pleasant climate and clean environment.

→ Presence of good quality, skilled workforce.

→ Access to markets.

→ Well-developed and well-connected.

2. Tick the correct answer.

(i) Silicon Valley is located in

(a) Bangalore

(b) California
(c)
Ahmedabad

▶ (b) California

(ii) Which one of the following industries is known as sunrise industry?

(a) Iron and steel industry

(b) Cotton textile (c)
Information technology

▶ (c) Information technology

(iii) Which one of the following is a natural fibre?

(a) Nylon

(b) Jute
(c)
Acrylic

▶ (b) Jute

3. Distinguish between the following

(i) Agro-based and mineral-based industry

Agro-based industry	Mineral-based industry
Uses plant and animal products as raw materials	Uses mineral ores as raw materials
Source of employment for people in rural areas	Source of employment for people in rural as well as urban areas
Example: Dairy industry, cotton textile industry	Example: Iron and steel industry, heavy machinery industry

(ii) Public-sector and joint-sector industry

Public-sector industry	Joint-sector industry
Owned and operated by the government	Jointly owned and operated by the government and individuals or a group of individuals
Example: Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Steel Authority of India Limited	Example: Maruti Udyog Limited

4. Give two examples of the following in the space provided.

(i) Raw materials: ____________ and ____________
(ii) End product: ____________ and ____________ (iii)
Tertiary activities: ____________ and ____________ (iv)
Agro-based industries: ____________ and ____________
(v) Cottage industries: ____________ and ____________
(vi) Co-operatives: ____________ and ____________

Answer

(i)Raw materials: cotton and steel

(ii)End product: shirt and safety pin

(iii)Tertiary activities: banking and transport

(iv)Agro-based industries: dairy industry and cotton textile industry

(v)Cottage industries: pottery industry and basket-weaving industry (vi)Co-operatives: Anand Milk Union Limited and Sudha Dairy

Ch 6 Human Resources

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1. Answer the following questions.

(i) Why are people considered a resource?

Answer

People are considered a resource because with their demands and capabilities they can create new resources. Nature's bounty becomes important only when people find it and make it useful for them. Hence, human resource is also considered an important and potential resource for the society.

(ii) What are the causes for the uneven distribution of population in the world?

Answer

The distribution of population in the world is uneven - some areas are very crowded while some are sparsely populated. There are various reasons behind uneven distribution:

→ Geographical factors: Favourable topography, availability of mineral and fresh water resources, favourable climate and soil fertility are some of the reasons affecting population distribution e.g., Indo Gangetic Plains, Diamond Mines of South Africa etc are densely populated.

→ Social and Cultural factors: Areas of better housing, education and health facilities are more populated. Places of religious and cultural significance also attract people e.g., Varanasi, Jerusalem etc.

→ Economic factors: Places having more industries, transportation and communication facilities provide better employment opportunities. People are attracted to these places because of the above reasons e.g., Mumbai, Osaka etc.

(iii) The world population has grown very rapidly. Why?

Answer

The world population has grown very rapidly because the death rate has gone down as a result of the growth of food supplies and the improvement of medical facilities. Also, unlike the death rate, the birth rate has remained quite high.

(iv) Discuss the role of any two factors influencing population change.

Answer

The birth rate and the death rate are two factors that influence population change. The birth rate is the number of live births per 1000 people while the death rate is the number of deaths per 1000 people. These are the natural causes of population change. When the birth rate is higher than the death rate, population increases. When the death rate is more than the birth rate, population decreases. When the two rates are equal, the population remains constant. Thus, the birth and death rates affect the balance of population.

(v) What is meant by population composition?

Answer

Population composition refers to the structure of the population. Population composition helps to know the number of males or female, their age-groups, literacy, their occupation, their income level and health conditions etc.

(vi) What are population pyramids? How do they help in understanding about the population of a country?

Answer

The graphical illustration that is used for studying the population composition of a country is called population pyramids. It shows the present number of males and females in a country along with their age groups. The age-group distribution of population tells us the number of dependents and the number of economically active individuals present in the population.

2. Tick the correct answer.

(i) Which does the term population distribution refer to?

(a) How population in a specified area changes over time.

(b) The number of people who die in relation to the number of people born in a specified area.

(c) The way in which people are spread across a given area.

▶ (c) The way in which people are spread across a given area.

(ii) Which are three main factors that cause population change?

(a) Births, deaths and marriage

(b) Births, deaths and migration (c) Births, deaths and life expectancy

▶ (b) Births, deaths and migration

(iii) In 1999, the world population reached

(a) 1 billion

(b) 3 billion

(c) 6 billion

▶ (c) 6 billion

(iv) What is a population pyramid?

(a) A graphical presentation of the age, sex composition of a population. (b) When the population density of an area is so high that people live in tall buildings. (c) Pattern of population

▶ (a) A graphical presentation of the age, sex composition of a population.

3. Complete the sentences below using some of the following words.

sparsely, favourable, fallow, artificial, fertile, natural, extreme, densely

When people are attracted to an area it becomes ____________ populated. Factors that influence this include __________ climate; good supplies of _____________ resources and _______________ land.

Industries Of Jammu & Kashmir and ladakh

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. Answer the Following Questions :

(i) Kashmir is known for its handicrafts. Discuss.

Ans. Kashmir is known for its handicrafts. At present a great part of population is busy in this work and getting great economic returns. Handicrafts of the Kashmir include qaleens making, paper mache, embroidery, metal ware, wicker work, leather and wood carving. In Kashmir valley, Namdas are made of wool of good quality and old wollen blankets are used for Gabbas making. Carpet weaving is the gift of Central Asia. These products are highly priced all over the world with demand. There is a unique, attractive handicraft of Kashmir. Paper, pulp etc. shaped into several types of decorative items and colourful designs also are painted on them. Kashmir also famous for wicker willio which is used for making baskets, boxes, lamps etc.

(ii) Discuss the mineral based industries of Jammu and Kashmir.

Ans. Mineral based industries of Jammu and Kashmir have been established in both public and private sectors. Minerals such as calareous and argillaceous such as limestone gypsum, bauxite etc. are the major ingredients of cement industry and available in Anantnag, Reasi and Basohli. Some of the public sector cement plants have been developed for e.g. Wuyan cement factory, PCF Bari Brahmna run by J.K. minerals Ltd. and Khrew cement factory run by JK cement Ltd. Inspite of this, bricks and tile factories are also present at several locations over the areas. A modern industrial centre is fast growing at Bari Brahamna Jammu which has given boost to secondary sector in J&K.

(iii) Write a note on the agro based industry of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh.

Ans. There is an agrarian economy of Jammu and Kashmir and most important industry is agro based industry which provides raw material to another industries. In this region paddy is grown in huge quantities. At Lethpora Pulwama in 1981 a modern rice plant has been developed here. Horticulture also established in the valley and a huge part of people associated with this sector directly or indirectly. Fruits also exported in great quantities and also a well developed infrastructure for producing products jams, juice etc. In Lassipora Srinagar, Jammu areas several cold storage chains have been developed.

(iv) Write a short note on he tourism industry of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh.

Ans. Tourism industry is known as backbone of the economy for J & K and Ladakh. The wonderful valleys, snow clad peaks, lakes and springs, attracks people. These areas provide opportunities for trekking, skiing, mountaineering etc. Across these UT's several hotels are fast growing up. These tourist places also provide great employment facilities mainly in hospitality sector.

(v) Write a note on 'Paper Machie'.

Ans. Paper Mache is a unique, attractive, selective handicraft of Kashmir region. Paper and pulp are shaped into different decorative items and colourful articles also are painted on different items. The centres of production comprises Rainawari or Anantnag districts.